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Washington, DC 109

FACING PAGE

Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING _	01/01/07	AND ENDING	12/31/07
	MM/DD/YY		MM/DD/YY
A. I	REGISTRANT IDEN	TIFICATION	
NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: FTI Capital	Advisors, LLC		OFFICIAL USE ONLY
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUS 1101 K Street, NW Suite 900	NESS: (Do not use P.O. Bo	ox No.)	FIRM I.D. NO.
	(No. and Street)		
Washington	DC		20005
(City)	(State)		(Zip Code)
NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PE Jeffrey C. Bogushefsky	RSON TO CONTACT IN	REGARD TO THIS REPORT	202-312-9221
		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	(Area Code – Telephone Number
В. А	CCOUNTANT IDEN	TIFICATION	
INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT W KPMG LLP	hose opinion is contained in	n this Report*	
-	Name – if individual, state last, fi	rst, middle name)	
111 South Calvert Street Ba	altimore	MD	21202
(Address)	(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)
CHECK ONE:		Luc	27 2008
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Public Accountant			2 / 2008
Accountant not resident in Unit	ed States or any of its posse		MSON
	FOR OFFICIAL US	E ONLY	VCIAL

*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2)



OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I,	Jeffrey C Bogushefsky	, swear (or affirm) that, to the best
of my l	cnowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement an	1 1
Capital	Advisors, LLC , as of December 3	, 2007, are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that
neither	the company nor any partner, proprietor, principal officer or d	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	s that of a customer, except as follows:	, , , ,
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		Francis C. 2
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		Title
Ell	nabel B Itechnon	
	Notary Public	
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	ort ** contains (check all applicable boxes):81A	
(b)(c)		
Ø (d)		
⊠ (e)		Sole Proprietors' Capital.
(f)	Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated to Claims of	
⊠ (g)	Computation of Net Capital.	
(h)	Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements Purs	uant to Rule 15c3-3.
	Information Relating to the Possession or Control Requirement	
☐ (j)	A Reconciliation, including appropriate explanation of the Cor	
	Computation for Determination of the Reserve Requirements U	
☐ (k)	A Reconciliation between the audited and unaudited Statement consolidation.	s of Financial Condition with respect to methods of
(l)	An Oath or Affirmation.	
(m)	A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report.	
(n)	A report describing any material inadequacies found to exist or	found to have existed since the date of the previous audit.
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**For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).

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Financial Statements and Supplemental Information

December 31, 2007

(With Independent Auditors' Report Thereon)

Financial Statements and Supplemental Information December 31, 2007

Table of Contents

	Page
Independent Auditors' Report	1
Financial Statements:	
Statement of Financial Condition	2
Statement of Operations	3
Statement of Changes in Member's Equity	4
Statement of Cash Flows	5
Notes to Financial Statements	6
Supplemental Information:	
Computation of Net Capital Pursuant to Rule 15c3-I	9
Statement Regarding Rule 15c3-3	10
Supplementary Report:	
Supplementary Report of Independent Auditors' on Internal Control	11



KPMG LLP 111 S. Calvert Street Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Independent Auditors' Report

Board of Directors and Member FTI Capital Advisors, LLC:

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of FTI Capital Advisors, LLC (the Company) as of December 31, 2007, and the related statements of operations, changes in member's equity, and cash flows for the year then ended that you are filing pursuant to rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. We were not engaged to perform an audit of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of FTI Capital Advisors, LLC at December 31, 2007 and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplemental information is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements, but is supplementary information required by Rule 17a-5 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in our audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.



February 28, 2008

Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2007

Assets

Cash	\$	2,078,242	
Billed accounts receivable, net of allowance of \$40,678		996,900	
Unbilled accounts receivable, net of reserve of \$28,589		95,270	
Prepaid expenses		8,735	
Computer equipment and software at cost, net of accumulated		·	
depreciation of \$40,583		2,901	
Total assets	\$	3,182,048	
Liabilities and Member's Equity			
Due to parent	\$	1,075,920	
Unearned income		118,893	
Accrued expenses		361,591	
Member's equity		1,625,644	
Total liabilities and member's equity	\$	3,182,048	

Statement of Operations

Year ended December 31, 2007

Professional advisory services revenue	\$	4,134,461
Expenses:		
Employee compensation and related benefits		1,386,028
Occupancy		58,096
Marketing		30,195
Legal and professional fees		549,189
Bad debt expense		35,364
Depreciation of equipment		22,504
Travel and entertainment		61,745
Communications and data processing		8,826
Legal settlements		353,691
Other expenses	_	1,304,973
Total expenses		3,810,611
Net income	\$_	323,850

Statement of Changes in Member's Equity Year ended December 31, 2007

Balance at January 1, 2007	\$ 801,794
Net income	323,850
Contribution from Parent	 500,000
Balance at December 31, 2007	\$ 1,625,644

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended December 31, 2007

Operating activities:		
Net income	\$	323,850
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation		22,504
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Billed accounts receivable		(996,900)
Unbilled accounts receivables		(72,846)
Prepaid expenses		199
Unearned income		93,893
Accrued expenses		331,072
Other	_	(14,665)
Net cash used in operating activities	_	(312,893)
Financing activities:		
Contribution from parent		500,000
Due to parent, net		549,154
Net cash provided by financing activities		1,049,154
Net increase in cash		736,261
Cash at beginning of year	_	1,341,981
Cash at end of year	\$_	2,078,242

Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 2007

(1) Organization and Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Organization

FTI Capital Advisors, LLC (the Company) (formerly FTI Merger & Acquisition Advisors, LLC) was formed as a limited liability company on September 3, 2002 in the state of Maryland to act as a financial advisor and an investment bank for private and public companies. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of FTI Consulting, Inc. (FTI). FTI provides turnaround, corporate finance, restructuring, bankruptcy and related consulting services. The Company obtains all of its management and administrative services from FTI (see note 2). Further, FTI provides financial support in the form of member equity contributions to allow the Company to maintain compliance with regulatory net capital requirements and working capital to allow the Company to fund its operations. In the absence of this significant direct support, the Company would be required to seek alternative funding which may not be available or curtail its operations. The Company will exist for an indefinite life unless sooner terminated in accordance with its membership agreement.

In July 2007, the National Association of Securities Dealers (NASD) merged with the New York Stock Exchanges' regulation committee to form the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA). The Company is registered as a broker/dealer with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and is a member firm of FINRA. The Company does not engage in security trading activities, nor does the Company hold customer funds in its business activities.

(b) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(c) Revenue Recognition

The Company derived its revenue from professional advisory services for the year ended December 31, 2007. Revenue generating activities are provided under "success fee" arrangements, and "time-and-materials" billing arrangements. Revenue for success fee billing arrangements is recorded when all services have been rendered, the provisions of the engagement have been achieved, the fees are fixed and determinable and collection is reasonably assured. Revenue for time and materials billing arrangements is recorded as work is performed and expenses are incurred. Employees of the Company work on both FINRA regulated revenue, and other engagements that may not be subject to FINRA regulations. Revenues recognized, but not yet billed to clients, have been recorded as unbilled accounts receivable in the accompanying statement of financial condition.

(d) Accounts Receivable and Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company uses estimates to determine the amount of the allowance for doubtful accounts necessary to reduce billed and unbilled accounts receivable to their net realizable value. The Company periodically reviews individual customer account balances as well as the status of past-due receivables as part of its credit policy to determine the appropriate allowance for doubtful accounts. Accounts receivable are not collateralized. The Company charges off receivables deemed uncollectible to the allowance for doubtful accounts. In 2007, the Company had three clients that

6 (Continued)

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2007

individually represented more than 20% of total revenue. These three clients accounted for 74% of total 2007 revenue. Accounts receivable outstanding from these clients was \$964,000 as of December 31, 2007.

(e) Computer Equipment and Software

Computer equipment is stated at cost and depreciated using the straight-line method over an estimated useful life of 3 years.

(f) Income Taxes

The Company is a limited liability company and as such is not subject to federal or state income taxes. Rather, the member is liable for any income taxes on the Company's profits. Therefore, a provision for income taxes is not included in the accompanying statement of operations. If the Company were required to record a provision for income taxes, it would have been approximately \$130,000.

(g) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company estimates that the fair value of billed and unbilled accounts receivable approximates carrying value due to the short term nature of these amounts. The due to parent liability has no set maturity or stated interest and is owed to a related party (see note 2). Therefore, the fair value of this liability is not readily determinable.

(h) Special Charges

During the third quarter of 2006, the Company recorded special charges totaling \$1.33 million. The charges reflect actions the Company took to address certain underperforming operations. In particular, the Company consolidated certain of our non-core practices in the United States, primarily through reductions in workforce. The special charges primarily consisted of severance benefits associated with reductions in workforce. Special charges have been paid in full as of December 31, 2007.

(2) Related Party Transactions

The Company operates under a management service agreement with FTI, which continues through December 1, 2008 and shall be automatically renewed for successive one-year terms until terminated by either party upon 30 days notice. Under the agreement, FTI provides all management and administrative services required by the Company. Management and administrative services consist principally of furnishing office space, equipment and supplies, assisting in ensuring the Company's compliance with reporting and other administrative matters imposed by statute, regulations and associations, facilitating the processing of payroll, insurance and employee benefit administration, providing legal, financial, marketing and sales support services, and other administrative services agreed to from time to time by both parties.

Professional services of the Company are provided by employees of FTI assigned to the Company. FTI charges the Company with the direct costs and related benefits of the employees assigned to the Company. During 2007, the Company was charged \$9,468 for matching contributions to the FTI 401(k) plan made by FTI on behalf of the employees assigned to the Company, which is included in employee compensation and related benefits in the accompanying statement of operations.

(Continued)

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2007

FTI is responsible for the payment of all the Company's overhead and operating expenses, with the exception of expenditures for licenses or other fees payable to any government agency or industry regulatory group and costs associated with indebtedness of the Company. These operating expenses include salaries and expenses of employees of FTI assigned to the Company.

Certain expenses such as rent, utilities and overhead are allocated by FTI between its own activities and those of the Company.

As compensation for its provision of administrative services and funding of operating expenses, FTI invoices the Company an allocation of its incremental expenses each month. In the event that any expenses invoiced to the Company would cause member's equity to diminish below \$15,000, the amount of expenses payable by the Company would be permanently reduced to allow the Company to maintain at least \$15,000 of member's equity. Interest expense incurred by FTI for general corporate debt is not eligible to be charged to the Company. All funding provided by FTI and not reimbursed is accounted for as a contribution to member's equity. Contributions totaling \$500,000 were provided for the year ended December 31, 2007. A reconciliation of total expenses to total expenses funded by FTI is as follows:

Total expenses	\$ 3,810,611
Less:	
Noncash expenses	57,868
Regulatory licenses and dues	 10,419
Expenses funded by FTI	\$ 3,742,324

The due to parent liability is non-interest bearing and has no specified repayment terms.

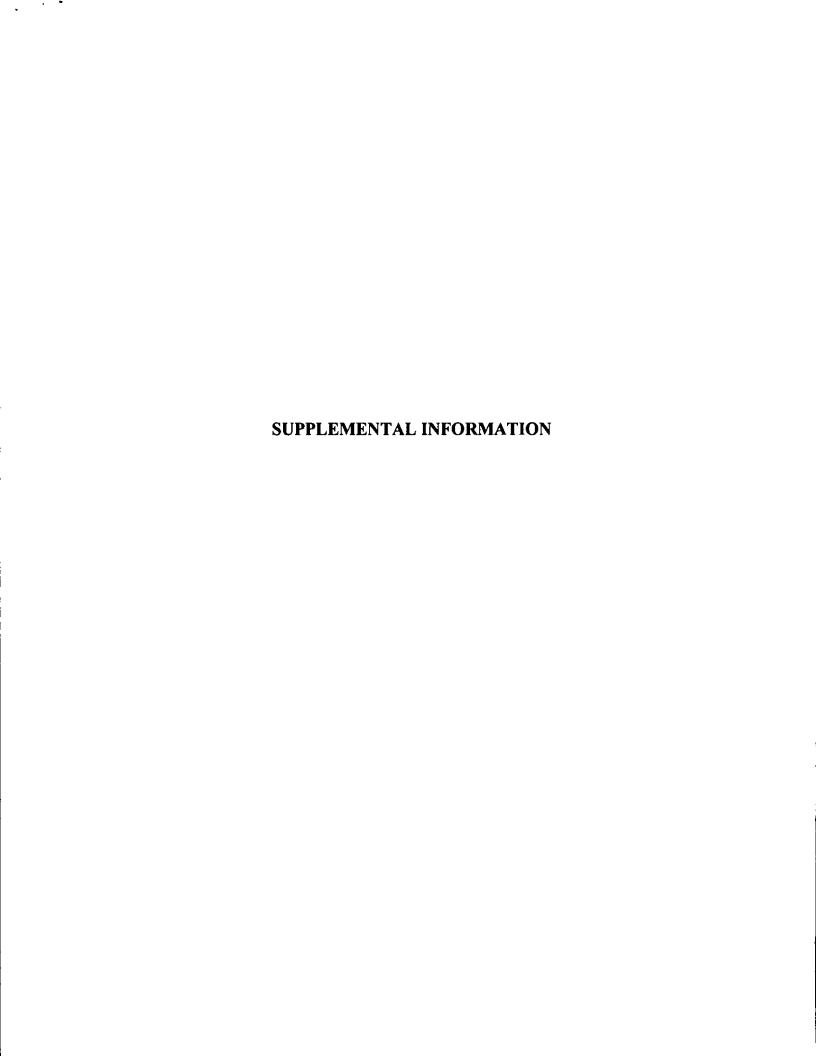
(3) Legal Proceedings

In July 2006, FTI instituted an arbitration action against a client to recover an unpaid investment banking fee in the amount of \$2.15 million. The client filed a counter claim seeking to recover investment banking fees paid to date. The arbitrator issued a decision on the proceeding against the Company in March 2007. As a result, the Company recorded a charge of \$366,000, included in other expenses on the Statement of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2007.

(4) Net Capital Requirement

The Company is subject to the SEC Uniform Net Capital Rule (Rule 15c3-1). The Company computes its net capital requirements under the alternative method provided for in Rule 15c3-1. Advances to affiliates, repayment of subordinated borrowings, dividend payments, and other equity withdrawals are subject to certain notification and other provisions of the SEC Uniform Net Capital Rule or other regulatory bodies.

At December 31, 2007, the Company had net capital of \$521,838 which was \$418,078 in excess of the required net capital of \$103,760. Net capital is defined as net member's equity less nonallowable assets. Nonallowable assets are generally all assets that are not highly liquid.



Computation of Net Capital Pursuant to Rule 15c3-1 December 31, 2007

Computation of net capital: Total member's equity	\$	1,625,644
Deductions:		, ,
Nonallowable assets:		
Billed receivables, net		996,900
Unbilled receivables, net		95,270
Prepaid expenses		8,735
Fixed assets, net	_	2,901
Total deductions	_	1,103,806
Net capital	_	521,838
Computation of alternative net capital requirement:		
Net capital requirement (minimum)	_	103,760
Excess net capital	\$ _	418,078

There were no differences between the above Computation of Net Capital included in this report and the corresponding schedule included in the Company's unaudited December 31, 2007 Part IIA FOCUS filing.

See accompanying independent auditors' reports.

Statement Regarding Rule 15c3-3
December 31, 2007

Exemption to SEC Rule 15c3-3

The Company is exempt from Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities and Exchange Commission under paragraph (k)(2)(i) of that Rule.





KPMG LLP 111 S. Calvert Street Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Supplementary Report of Independent Auditors' on Internal Control

Board of Directors and Member FTI Capital Advisors, LLC:

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements and supplemental schedules of FTI Capital Advisors, LLC (the Company) for the year ended December 31, 2007, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered the Company's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

Also, as required by Rule 17a-5(g)(1) of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), we have made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company including consideration of control activities for safeguarding securities. This study included tests of such practices and procedures that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in Rule 17a-5(g) in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness (or aggregate debits) and net capital under Rule 17a-3(a)(11) and for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of Rule 15c3-3. Because the Company does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities, we did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in any of the following:

- Making quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications and comparisons and recordation of differences required by Rule 17a-13.
- 2. Complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under Section 8 of Federal Reserve Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.
- 3. Obtaining and maintaining physical possession or control of all fully paid and excess margin securities of customers as required by Rule 15c3-3.

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of internal controls, and of the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph, and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the SEC's above-mentioned criteria. Two of the objectives of internal control and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable but not absolute assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.





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Because of inherent limitations in internal control or the practices and procedures referred to above, error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of them to future periods is subject to the risk that they may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of their design and operation may deteriorate.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is no more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statements that this more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected y the entity's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first and second paragraphs and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control and activities for safeguarding securities that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the SEC to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on our study, we believe that the Company's practices and procedures, as described in the second paragraph of this report, were adequate at December 31, 2007, to meet the SEC's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors, management, the SEC, the National Association of Securities Dealers, and other regulatory agencies that rely on Rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in their regulation of registered brokers and dealers, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

KPMG LLP

February 28, 2008

